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# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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S COLLEGE
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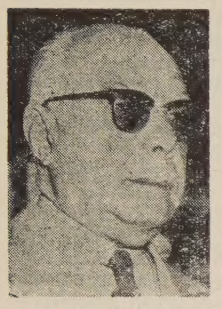
## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Trujillo Assassinated*

**Dictator Shot.** Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, 69, dictator of the Dominican Republic since 1930, was shot to death by assassins in Ciudad Trujillo May 30.

Trujillo's death was announced in a proclamation issued May 31 by Pres. Joaquín Balaguer, 53. The document said that "the Benefactor and Father of the New Fatherland, . . . was vilely assassinated," but it gave no details. Balaguer decreed 9 days of mourning.



Wide World
**TRUJILLO in Oct. 1960**

The AP reported from San Juan, P.R. May 31 that 7 persons in an auto had attacked Trujillo's car at 10 p.m. May 30 as he was driving to Ciudad Trujillo from San Cristóbal. (A government communiqué said May 31 that Trujillo was killed on George Washington Avenue.)

NBC correspondent John Hlavacek reported from Ciudad Trujillo May 31 that the assassins were headed by Gen. Juan Tomas Díaz, who allegedly was seeking to avenge a wrong done to his family. Hlavacek said that one of the assassins was killed and several captured but that Díaz and the others escaped to the mountains, where they were being awaited by 1,000 anti-Trujillo troops. Hlavacek reported that after the slaying, police went to the home of U.S. Roman Catholic Bishop Thomas F. Reilly, arrested him and later returned him to his home and apologized. Reilly, a Trujillo foe, had been under house detention.

Caracas (Venezuela) radio May 31 quoted DR radio reports of heavy troop movements from Ciudad Trujillo toward Santiago and Monseñor Noeul. Clashes were reported between DR National Guard and Haitian troops on the Dominican-Haitian border.

A report from Port-au-Prince, Haiti said that the Haitian Army had been alerted and that reinforcements had been rushed to the border, which had been closed. Haitian militia units had been mobilized. [See pp. 159C-F3, 86B3; Vol. XX, 51G2]

(A group of anti-Trujillo Dominican exiles wrecked the reception room of the DR's New York Consulate May 31 in an effort to take control of the offices. Police arrested 31 persons on charges of disorderly conduct. The 25 Dominicans, who had forced their way into the consulate, were part of a group of 200 exiles who had gathered outside the building after hearing of the dictator's death. They said they represented these anti-Trujillo organizations: the Syndicate of Free Dominican Workers; the Christian Democratic Movement for the Liberation of the Dominican People; the Dominican Professional Federation; the Dominican Revolutionary Party.)

(San Juan, P.R. police May 31 arrested 2 of 15 DR exiles who attempted to force their way into the Dominican consulate.)

**Facts on Trujillo.** Born Oct. 24, 1891 in San Cristóbal. Son of José Trujillo Valdez, San Cristóbal postmaster.

Attended San Cristóbal public schools. Entered Dominican army as cadet in 1918 and attended U.S. Marine Corps-operated military academy at Haina 1918-21. Became brigadier general in 1927. Promoted to chief of staff in 1930 and elected president after 1930 revolution. Used strong-arm methods in establishing authoritarian rule. Reportedly was responsible for deaths of at least 1,000 political opponents in 1930-31 and for the 1937 massacre of 15,000 Haitian sugar workers in the DR who refused to return to their country.

Trujillo founded the Dominican Party in 1931. A law enacted in 1933 named him generalissimo of the Dominican army, a post he retained until his death. He was reelected president to serve terms in 1934-38 and in 1947-52, but he ran the country with tight dictatorial grip both in and out of office.

Trujillo initiated social and educational reforms and reorganized the DR's financial and administrative institutions. On taking office he inherited a nearly bankrupt government. By 1953 his policies had helped to pay off a $20 million national debt 20 years before it was due and to establish a favorable balance of trade.

Trujillo wielded political power out of office through presidents of his choice, including his brother, Hector Bienvenido Trujillo (1952-60).

His rule was marked by nepotism. He appointed his eldest son, Rafael, as chief of the Joint Staff of Armed Forces, and he named his 5 brothers to other high government posts. His brothers-in-law and nephews held high army positions.

Non-presidential posts held by Trujillo: UN ambassador-at-large in 1952; secretary of foreign relations, secretary of social planning and aid in 1953; secretary of war, navy and aviation in 1954.

Trujillo was accused of complicity in the Mar. 12, 1956 disappearance in New York of Dr. Jesús Maria de Galíndez, a Spanish-born Trujillo foe who had planned to publish an exposé of Trujillo's harsh rule. It was charged that Trujillo's agents in the U.S. had kidnaped de Galíndez, brought him to the DR and murdered him. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 344F3]

Trujillo negotiated a concordat with the Vatican in 1954 after visiting the late Pope Pius XII. He also visited Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain in 1954.

Trujillo was said to have massed an $800 million fortune through various business enterprises in the Dominican Republic.

Trujillo married Maria Martinez after marriages to Aminta Ledesma and Bienvenida Ricardo ended in divorce. 4 children: Rafael (Ramfis) Jr.; Leonides (Rhadames); Flor de Ora; Marie de los Angeles del Corázon de Jesús (Angelita).

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### *Week in Headlines*

**Generalissimo Trujillo assassinated in Dominican Republic.**

**Pres., Mrs. Kennedy began state visit to France; de Gaulle, Kennedy agreed to oppose with force any Soviet move against West Berlin.**

**Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion visited Canada, U.S., conferred with Pres. Kennedy.**

**Pres. Kennedy delivered 2d 'State of Union' message to Congress, asked commitment, funds for American round-trip to moon by 1970.**

**Senate passed Administration's school aid bill.**

**Negro, white 'Freedom Riders' continued challenge to Southern segregation.**

### *East-West Relations*

**Kennedy in France.** Pres. and Mrs. Kennedy arrived in Paris May 31 to begin a 3-day state visit to France. Mr. Kennedy was to hold extensive personal talks with French Pres. de Gaulle before proceeding to Vienna June 3 for his first meeting with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

The Kennedys were greeted by de Gaulle and other leading French and Western officials and by crowds of Parisians variously estimated to number from 500,000 to 1½ million.

The brief statements of greeting exchanged by the 2 Presidents were of an unusual warmth.

De Gaulle said: ". . . on your arrival on French soil, which has never known Americans other than as friends and as allies, it is with joy that I address, to you and to the United States, the very cordial salute of France."

Mr. Kennedy responded: ". . . I come today not merely because of past ties and past friendship, but because the present relationship between France and the United States is essential for the preservation of freedom. . . . I come also because of the grandeur of France's present mission, . . . the vigor of her leaders."

The 2 leaders rode through enthusiastic crowds from Paris' Orly Airport to the Quai d'Orsay, where the Kennedys were to stay. Mr. Kennedy and de Gaulle then drove to the presidential Elysée Palace, where their political discussions were begun at a brief meeting before lunch. A report on their initial talks, issued by White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger and French Foreign Ministry spokesman Pierre Baraduc, said that the 2 leaders had discussed Berlin and had expressed a "complete identity of view" on the readiness of France and the U.S. to meet with force any Soviet threat to the city.

(U.S. newsmen reported from Paris May 31 that the 2 leaders' swift accord on Berlin implied Pres. Kennedy's acceptance of de Gaulle's belief that the West should be prepared for open military action—apparently including lim-



REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

ited nuclear war—to counter any Soviet move deemed a major threat to the city. The N.Y. Herald Tribune had reported from Paris May 29 that U.S.-British-French military staffs had prepared a 3-stage "contingency plan" providing for the following non-nuclear riposte to a new Soviet blockade of Berlin: (1) a "war alert" that would send all NATO troops to battle stations; (2) creation of a special U.S.-British-French military force opposite Helmstedt, the East German entry point on the autobahn to Berlin; (3) seizure of Helmstedt and a limited penetration of East German territory, using only non-nuclear weapons unless Soviet forces responded with them.)

Mr. Kennedy and de Gaulle met again at the Elysée Palace for a lengthy post-luncheon discussion of Southeast Asia and Africa, and the Laotian crisis. Pres. Kennedy returned to the Quai d'Orsay for a diplomatic reception and then was joined by de Gaulle for the traditional motorcade up the Champs Elysées to the French Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were de Gaulle's guests that evening at an Elysée Palace state dinner at which Mr. Kennedy reaffirmed the U.S.' interdependence with France and Europe and again pledged to maintain U.S. troops in forward NATO positions.

Pres. Kennedy said: "American forces will remain in Europe as long as they are required, ready to meet any threat with whatever response is needed." [See pp. 181B1, 173E3]

**De Gaulle Visits Bonn.** French Pres. de Gaulle had flown to Bonn May 20 for a one-day meeting with Chancellor Adenauer on European economic and political differences and on Western policies to be discussed at the de Gaulle-Kennedy and Kennedy-Khrushchev meetings.

The results of the de Gaulle-Adenauer talks were reported at a Bonn news conference held later May 20 by State Secy. Karl Carstens of the West German Foreign Ministry. Carstens said de Gaulle and Adenauer had reached "particularly complete agreement" on the West's continued position in Berlin. This comment was taken as a reiteration of de Gaulle's belief that the current Berlin situation was preferable to any revision of the city's status acceptable to the USSR.

De Gaulle and Adenauer were said to have reaffirmed their belief in the need to strengthen NATO, but French and West German sources made clear that Adenauer had not persuaded de Gaulle to alter his demand for a change in NATO's structure. De Gaulle reportedly reiterated that France would continue to develop an independent nuclear striking force and would not submit its armed forces to NATO integration. Carstens reported that Adenauer had agreed to military and political consultation among the 6 Common Market states on condition such talks did not infringe on NATO's military functions.

De Gaulle returned to France the same day. (He greeted Belgian King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola when they arrived in Paris May 24 for a 3-day state visit.)

**Adenauer Visits U.S.** Adenauer arrived in Washington Apr. 11 for his first visit to the U.S. since the Kennedy Administration took office. In 2 days of White House talks with Mr. Kennedy, he won reassurance of the U.S.' determination to maintain the freedom of West Berlin and to reject any East-West accommodation at the expense of Germany's future.

Adenauer, who was accompanied by Foreign Min. Heinrich von Brentano, met with Pres. Kennedy at the White House early Apr. 12. The 2 leaders, meeting for the first time since Mr. Kennedy's election as President, conferred privately and then with von Brentano, State Secy. Rusk and other advisers. Adenauer met with Rusk later Apr. 12 at the State Department and was given a clear U.S. pledge to maintain Western occupation rights in Berlin and to oppose with force any Soviet military pressure on the city. Adenauer and Mr. Kennedy met twice Apr. 13 and issued a joint communiqué summarizing their discussions.

Major points of the Adenauer-Kennedy communiqué: (1) reaffirmation of past pledges to seek a just settlement of the German problem on the basis of self-determination and to "preserve the freedom of . . . West Berlin pending . . . the restoration of Berlin as the capital of a reunified country"; (2) a promise of continued support for NATO and recognition of the need for "intensified political cooperation" in the alliance; (3) agreement "on the importance of a concerted aid effort by the industrialized free world nations in an amount commensurate with their resources"; (4) pledges to advance the growth of the OECD and EEC and to study the international payments imbalance problem.

Adenauer returned to Bonn Apr. 18 after spending 2 days in Texas as the guest of Vice Pres. Johnson. Adenauer flew to Austin Feb. 16 and was taken by helicopter to Johnson's ranch near Fredericksburg. He was fêted at a public barbecue at the nearby Gillespie County Fairgrounds Apr. 16. He addressed the Texas Legislature in Austin Apr. 17 before leaving for Bonn.

**Adenauer NATO Warning.** In a N.Y. Times interview Apr. 17 in Austin, Adenauer warned that renewed efforts were needed to assure the cohesiveness and effectiveness of NATO. He declared that, with respect to the recent stresses to which the alliance had been subjected, "it looked for a time as though NATO were going to fall apart." Adenauer indicated that West Germany would be prepared to accept continued U.S. custodianship over the NATO nuclear deterrent if clear guarantees were given that its nuclear weapons would be used if needed. Denying that he ever had renounced potential West German acquisition of nuclear weapons, Adenauer said he considered the essential matter to be the commitment rather than the ownership or control of such weapons.

Adenauer had expressed his misgivings over NATO's future to ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson when the latter flew to Bonn Apr. 9 to brief him on the Kennedy Administration's amendment of Pres. Eisenhower's offer to place a fleet of U.S. Polaris missile submarines under NATO control. Following the Adenauer-Acheson talks, West German sources made clear Adenauer's opposition to any strategic policy that would in any way limit the commitment of U.S. nuclear forces to the defense of West Europe.

(The Kennedy Administration's revised nuclear force plan was presented to the NATO Council at its Oslo meeting May 8-10.) [See p. 173E3]

(Vice Pres. Johnson, speaking at ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of SHAPE, at Rocquencourt, near Paris, had pledged Apr. 6 that the U.S. would do "everything in its power" to strengthen NATO. Johnson declared that NATO's ultimate goal must be the creation of "a true Atlantic community with common institutions." He stressed the necessity for a "vigorous and sustained effort to build up NATO's non-nuclear defensive" and promised that the U.S. would maintain an "effective NATO nuclear capability" while consulting with other member states on the future development of this capability. Johnson, who was en route back to the U.S. after attending Senegal's independence celebration, had stopped in Geneva Apr. 5 for a briefing on the 3-power nuclear test ban talks. He returned to Washington Apr. 7.)

**Brandt Visit.** West Berlin Governing Mayor Willy Brandt, visiting the U.S. Mar. 11-19, made clear that current West German policy toward the USSR and the West would be maintained if the Social Democrats won West Germany's fall election and he succeeded Adenauer as chancellor.

Brandt met with Pres. Kennedy at the White House Mar. 13 and afterwards expressed to reporters his confidence that the new U.S. Administration would maintain the uncompromising support given West Berlin by the U.S. in the past. He said in Washington later Mar. 13 at a Roosevelt Day dinner sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action, that Germans never would accept a permanent partition of their nation that would permit "17 million of our countrymen to be divided from us to be thrown on the rubbish heap of history." He declared that it was in "the vital interest" of the U.S. to prevent the replacement of West Berliners' freedom with "the false flag of a 'free city.'"

Speaking at Columbia University in New York Mar. 17, Brandt warned that the reunification of Germany in freedom was essential to world peace. He said: "I should like to declare openly that in the long run . . . explosive developments could occur should it prove to be impossible to grant the right of self-determination to my fellow countrymen now under Communist rule." He reiterated that, in the event he became chancellor, "our friends in

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the Western community do not have to be afraid of a change of course in German foreign policy."

In a final public appearance before his departure for West Germany Mar. 19, Brandt told U.S. Jewish leaders at a New York meeting that day that his country had broken completely with its past. He added, however, that "the terrible crimes which have been committed against millions of Jews in the name of the German people cannot be blotted out. . . . The world we live in is and will always be burdened with them. . . ." [See p. 106B1]

**Berlin Differences Deepened.** In a recent series of notes and statements, the Western and Soviet blocs withdrew the concessions each had offered at the 1959 Geneva foreign ministers' conference on Germany and intensified the differences in their approaches to a Berlin settlement.

The initial move was made by Soviet Premier Khrushchev in a personal message and a memorandum delivered to West German Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn Feb. 17 by Soviet Amb. Andrei A. Smirnov. It was reported from Bonn Feb. 23 that Khrushchev had retreated from the Soviet position taken at Geneva in 1959 and had demanded that any solution—even temporary—of the Berlin problem provide for the ultimate transformation of Berlin into a demilitarized free city as first proposed by the USSR in Nov. 1958. The Khrushchev note was said to suggest that direct Soviet-West German negotiations be opened both on the Berlin question and on a separate Soviet-German peace treaty formally ending World War II. It made clear that such a treaty would have to sanction "contractually" the existence of 2 German states. It offered in return to reopen the question of repatriation of German nationals held in the USSR since World War II.

A U.S. State Department statement issued Mar. 10 declared that the Kennedy Administration considered the U.S. to be "no longer bound" by the concessions it had offered at the 1959 Geneva conference on Germany. The withdrawal of the U.S.' Geneva proposals was linked specifically to the question of the U.S.' position "with respect to any future negotiations with the Soviet Union on Berlin." Spokesman Lincoln White said the U.S. assumed that Britain and France took the same position. Referring to the U.S.' Geneva offer to accept a reduction in the number of Western troops stationed in Berlin (11,000, including 6,000 U.S. soldiers), White said "unequivocally that the United States has no intention of reducing its garrison in Western Berlin." The U.S. statement was issued after State Secy. Rusk, at a Washington news conference Mar. 9, had indicated that the Kennedy Administration would maintain the status quo in Berlin despite the U.S.' final proposals at Geneva.

Chancellor Adenauer replied to Khrushchev's note Apr. 14 in a message cabled from Washington, where he was meeting with Pres. Kennedy. Adenauer welcomed Khrushchev's indication of willingness to resume the repatriation of German nationals from the USSR, but he did not accept the suggestion that West Germany bypass Western Big 3 responsibility for the German and Berlin questions and begin direct negotiations with the USSR on these problems. Adenauer reportedly deferred a detailed response to Khrushchev's message on the ground that most of the Soviet proposals would involve consultation with other Western nations. [See Vol. XX, p. 473C2]

(Soviet-West German negotiations on cultural exchanges were broken off in Bonn May 23 after the Soviet delegation insisted that West Berlin artists and scientists be excluded from the projected exchanges. West Germany made it clear May 24 that it would not sign any cultural pact that did not include West Berliners.)

(The Soviet Embassy in East Berlin announced May 9 that Col. I. Solovyev had succeeded Maj. Gen. Nikolai F. Zakharov as commander of Soviet occupation forces in Berlin.)

(Reporting in the N.Y. Herald Tribune Apr. 19 on an exclusive interview granted by Premier Khrushchev, Walter Lippman said the Soviet leader had stressed his determination to force a rapid settlement of the German problem. Khrushchev reportedly told Lippman that the USSR could not accept an indefinite prolongation of the status quo in Germany because of the probability that West Germany's 12 divisions would be given nuclear arms. Before this happened, he reportedly said, the USSR must win a peace treaty with West Germany recognizing the existence of the East German state and the current frontiers of East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. He implied that Soviet pressure against the West in Berlin was directed to this end.)

**Khrushchev on Arms Talks.** Khrushchev declared May 6 that full-scale disarmament negotiations would be resumed by the U.S. and USSR "in a short time." His statement contradicted a reported U.S.-Soviet agreement to begin talks only on preparations for a resumption of the arms negotiations.

Speaking in Yerevan, at ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Armenian Communist Party, Khrushchev said: "We are preparing for these negotiations with all seriousness, and we hope that the other side is doing the same." "If anyone thinks that such negotiations may be carried out as a pure formality . . . a discussion of procedural problems, then let them take . . . the consequences of such an unbusinesslike approach." "The people of all the world expect that negotiations will move out of a state of indefinite discussions, and they expect not control over armament but disarmament under control." Khrushchev asserted that if the West accepted his plan for "complete and general disarmament," the USSR would accept "any of their plans for control."

A U.S.-Soviet agreement to open talks in June on preliminaries to a resumption of the multi-nation disarmament talks broken off in Geneva in 1960 had been worked out during the UN Assembly meeting by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson and Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei Gromyko. The suggestion for reopening the dormant East-West arms negotiations reportedly had been made by Pres. Kennedy in a personal message delivered to Khrushchev Mar. 9. (The N.Y. Times reported Mar. 14 that Khrushchev had protested that Mr. Kennedy's proposal, which called for the talks to begin Sept. 11, would involve an excessive delay.) Washington officials emphasized May 6 that the U.S. had agreed to open negotiations only on the time, place and composition of the proposed arms talks and would not discuss substantive disarmament proposals in bilateral U.S.-Soviet negotiations. [See p. 182B2]

**RB-47 Flight.** The 2 surviving crew members of the U.S. Air Force RB-47 jet shot down by a Soviet fighter over the Barents Sea July 1, 1960 described their flight in detail at a news conference held Mar. 3 at Forbes Air Force Base, near Topeka, Kan.

The 2 airmen—Capts. Freeman B. Olmstead and John R. McKone—had been released by the USSR Jan. 25 and returned to the U.S. after being held nearly 7 months in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison. (The body of the plane's pilot had been found and returned to the U.S.; 3 other crewmen were missing and presumed dead.) [See p. 33B1]

Olmstead and McKone gave the following account of their flight in a prepared statement:

"About 5 hours after departure from Brize Norton [England], while our plane was flying on an over-water track at . . . about 30,000 feet in the Barents Sea, a Soviet fighter-type aircraft passed a few thousand feet above and . . . disappeared. . . . Shortly thereafter we took a radar fix and determined that we were on our planned flight track. . . . Just prior to starting our planned turn to the north, we observed a Soviet MiG-type fighter just off our right wing. As we started our turn . . . the fighter crossed to the rear and opened fire. We returned the fire." The RB-47 was hit and went out of control.

In answers to reporters' questions, Olmstead and McKone said that the incident had taken place at least 50 nautical miles from the "Russian land mass." They said that the RB-47, previously described by the U.S. as unarmed, had returned the Soviet plane's fire from 2 "automatic cannon" in the tail.

The airmen said that they had parachuted from the crippled plane, had been picked up together by a Soviet trawler and had been flown to Moscow from the Russian coast. They were held 16 days in an unknown prison before their transfer to the Lubyanka. They were kept in separate cells under solitary confinement but were not maltreated. They were subjected to intensive interrogation by Soviet officials, among them Prosecutor Gen. Roman A. Rudenko, and alternately were threatened with death and were

promised pardons if they would confess their flight was linked to that of the U-2 shot down by the USSR May 1, 1960. The 2 men said that they had signed legal documents relating to their possible trial but had refused to sign statements that they had been ordered to fly over the USSR.

(The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Mar. 13 that the airmen's release was the result of conversations held in Moscow in Nov. 1960 by Dr. Walt W. Rostow, currently Presidential deputy assistant for national security, and by Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, special Presidential assistant for science and technology. The report said that Rostow and Wiesner had met with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Min. Vasily V. Kuznetsov 3 weeks after Pres. Kennedy's election to warn that the flyers' release was essential to any improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations.)

(Pres. Kennedy denied at a news conference Apr. 21 that there was any "connection" between the flyers' release and the U.S.' dismissal of espionage charges against Igor Y. Melekh, former UN Secretariat translation official.) [See p. 121F2]

(The State Department disclosed Mar. 21 that the USSR had queried the U.S. concerning an RB-47 flight Jan. 30 in the vicinity of Vize Island, in the Kara Sea off northern Russia. The State Department said that the plane had not been fired on and the note did not constitute a formal protest. The incident was closed after Pres. Kennedy replied to the Soviet note and gave renewed assurances against U.S. flights over Soviet territory.)

### *Ben-Gurion in Canada & U.S.*

**Canadian Talks.** Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, 74, arrived in New York May 23 en route to Ottawa to begin a 10-day visit to Canada and the U.S. He continued his flight May 24 to Ottawa, where he was greeted by Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker as "a welcome guest to a country in which the Jewish people—now 200,000 strong—have made a contribution in politics, science and the arts."

Ben-Gurion met with Diefenbaker and other Canadian officials for talks centering on the possibility of an eventual Arab-Israeli accord and on increased Israeli-Canadian trade. A joint communiqué issued by the 2 leaders May 26 stressed that "an eventual solution to Middle East tensions must envisage the right of all nations in the area to live in peace and security."

Ben-Gurion said at an Ottawa news conference May 25 that he had not sought Canadian military aid and did not expect any foreign power to guarantee Israel's security. But he said at a Montreal press conference May 26 that if the "great powers, West and East" were to declare their joint interest in preserving the "integrity and independence" of all Middle Eastern nations, tensions in the region might be reduced sharply.

Ben-Gurion visited Quebec and Montreal May 26-27 before leaving for the U.S.

**Kennedy Meeting.** Ben-Gurion conferred with Pres. Kennedy in New York May 30, immediately before the President's departure for France.

A statement issued by White House Press Secy. Salinger said only that the 2 leaders had renewed their acquaintance (they had met in Israel in 1951 and in Washington in 1960) and had held "a fruitful discussion of world problems." Informed sources reported, however, that Ben-Gurion had reiterated his hopes for an East-West guarantee of all current Middle East borders. He reportedly expressed concern at UAR Pres. Nasser's expansionist program and at a continued flow of Soviet arms to the UAR and other Arab states.

Ben-Gurion had arrived in New York from Canada for an unofficial U.S. visit May 28. He met with UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld May 28 and traveled May 29 to Philadelphia, where he told the 10th anniversary meeting of the U.S.' Israel Bond Organization that an eventual Israeli-Arab peace would "lead to the flowering of the Middle East." Until then, he warned, Israel would have to maintain its military buildup.

**Zionist Controversy.** Addressing a group of American Zionist leaders in New York May 31, Ben-Gurion reiterated his controversial belief that Zionism's only true meaning lay in emigration to Israel, not in support of Israel and Jewish life by persons remaining in the diaspora.

Ben-Gurion's statement was made at a meeting of the American Zionist Council, representing all U.S. Zionist groups, attended by Pres. Nahum Goldmann of the World Zionist Organization and Rabbi Irving Miller, AZC chairman. It asserted further that Israel's links with U.S. Jewry could not be limited to the Zionists, but would have to be built through all Jewish groups.

The controversy over the meaning of Zionism had been renewed when Ben-Gurion, in a speech Dec. 27, 1960 to the World Zionist Congress in Jerusalem, had declared that every religious Jew who had failed to come to Israel had violated Jewish law and that "Zionism has only one meaning today: to Zion." [See p. 27G3; Vol. XX, 479G2]

Ben-Gurion retracted his 1960 remarks in a joint statement signed in Jerusalem Apr. 23 with American Jewish Committee ex-Pres. Jacob Blaustein and made public in New York Apr. 30 at the 54th annual meeting of the committee, a non-Zionist group. The joint statement's key provision was a reaffirmation of a 1950 agreement obtained from Ben-Gurion by Blaustein that said: ". . . the Jews of the United States, as a community and as individuals, have only one political attachment and that is to the United States . . . they owe no political allegiance to Israel." The joint statement said that any "misunderstandings" of the 1950 agreement were due to Ben-Gurion's expression of views that were his own and not those of the Israeli government.

Ben-Gurion's issuance of the joint statement through the American Jewish Committee was denounced May 2 by World Zionist Organization Pres. Goldmann on the grounds that the committee had a membership of only 20,000 and was unrepresentative of U.S. Jewry. (Goldmann announced May 6 that he would give up his U.S. citizenship and settle in Israel to join the leadership of the Liberal Party, formed Apr. 25 in opposition to Ben-Gurion's Mapai [Labor] Party.)

The American Jewish Committee retorted May 8 that Goldmann's criticism had imperiled the relationship of Israeli and U.S. Jews by implying that contact between them must be conducted through the World Zionist Organization. It denied that either the committee or the WZO had any right to speak for American Jews.

Ben-Gurion, addressing the Israeli Knesset May 17, reiterated his view that "so long as there is not a movement of personal immigration [to Israel] . . . the Zionist movement has no right to call itself a Zionist movement." Ben-Gurion defended his joint statement with Blaustein, saying that he (Blaustein) was "not one of those Zionists who are called Zionists in America. In my eyes, they, too, are not Zionists." (Ben-Gurion's cabinet had rejected May 7 a demand by 2 Mapam Party ministers that he be censured for dealing with the AJC in Zionist matters.)

Goldmann told a New York news conference May 18 that Ben-Gurion had made his repeated statements about U.S. Jews and Zionism "purely as an individual." He also denied that he intended immediately to give up his U.S. citizenship to play a role in Israeli political life.

(British historian Arnold J. Toynbee asserted May 6 that "Zionism and anti-Semitism are expressions of an identical point of view. . . . The watchword of anti-Semitism is 'back to medieval apartheid'; the watchword of Zionism is 'back to the medieval ghetto.'" Toynbee, addressing a Philadelphia meeting of the American Council for Judaism, an anti-Zionist Jewish group, called for the abandonment of "ethnic or national reservations" about Jews both by Jews and non-Jews. The 2 tangible results of this, he said, would be "more and more . . . intermarriages" and the ending of the "age-old friction between Jews and non-Jews." If Jews persisted in remaining an "ethnic" group, he warned, they eventually would become "a political dependency of Israel.")

## SPACE

**Red Take-Off & Return Sites.** The USSR revealed May 30 that Maj. Yuri Gagarin's Apr. 12 orbital flight was launched from the southwest Siberian "cosmodrome" at Baikonur, northeast of the Aral Sea, and that Gagarin landed 400 miles southeast of Moscow near the village of Smelovka, Ternor District, Saratov Region. Tass said the 2 sites were revealed by Col. A. I. Lebedev, assistant Soviet Embassy attaché in Paris, as he applied to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale for recognition of world records Gagarin set in the flight. Lebedev reported that the Baikonur launching site was at Lat. 47° N., Long. 65° E. and that the rocket used had 6 engines with a total thrust of 20 million horsepower. [See p. 175E-F1, C3; map Vol. XX, 28B1]

**Saturn Progress.** Design improvements in the U.S.' Saturn space-booster project were revealed at the first National Conference on Peaceful Uses of Space in Tulsa, Okla. May 26 by Dr. Wernher von Braun and other NASA experts. Von Braun said a "radical departure" in design might make it possible for a C-3 version of the Saturn to send a U.S. crew around the moon 2 years ahead of the current target date.

The C-3 Saturn would be powered by 2 F-1 engines being developed by North American Aviation's Rocketdyne Division instead of by a cluster of 8 engines, as planned for earlier Saturn versions. An F-1 engine developed more than 1,600,000 pounds of thrust in ground tests at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., but flight versions were expected to be rated at 1½ million pounds of thrust. According to the NASA, the C-3 Saturn "will be capable of putting 50 tons into earth orbit, fly a multiple crew around the moon or send 12 tons on a one-way trip to Mars."

The NASA said the C-3 was to be preceded by 2 smaller Saturns: (a) the C-1, "scheduled for launch this year," would have a booster stage powered by a cluster of 8 rockets developing a total thrust of 1½ million pounds, was expected to be ready for space in 1964, was "designed to

orbit 3 men around the earth"; (b) the C-2, with the same booster but more powerful upper stages, was to be ready for use in 1966, was expected to "be capable of orbiting [manned] payloads of more than 22 tons around the earth," of landing 1½ ton of instruments gently on the moon or of putting instruments on Mars or Venus. [See pp. 175A3, 79E-G3]

**Phone Satellite Plans.** The FCC decided May 24 to back the proposals of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., the General Telephone & Electronics Corp. and the American Cable & Radio Corp. (an IT&T affiliate) that ownership of the first commercial communications satellite be made a joint venture limited to phone and telegraph companies providing worldwide service. The FCC thus rejected proposals of the General Electric Co., the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. that equipment manufacturers be allowed to participate. The latter group of companies indicated fears that AT&T would dominate a combine of "carriers." The companies' recommendations were made in response to a Mar. 29 FCC request for industry suggestions. Plans called for the satellite to be launched by the NASA and for the private companies to reimburse the government for launching costs.

GE, in submitting its recommendations to the FCC Apr. 28, had announced the formation of Communications Satellite, Inc., open to ownership participation by other firms (foreign as well as domestic), designed to be a worldwide "common carrier" for phone, telegraph and other communications by means of satellites. GE said this approach would help avoid domination of the system by any company. GE proposed a commercial system costing $400-$500 million and estimated that it could be in operation with 10 satellites and 20 ground stations by mid-1965.

James E. Dingham, AT&T vice president and chief engineer, testified before the House Space Committee May 10 that AT&T had asked the NASA Dec. 14 to launch an experimental commercial communications satellite. Dingham said AT&T was prepared to pay the full cost even if it ran as high as $25 million, but he estimated that it would total only $15 million. The NASA had given no definite answer, Dingham said. He asserted that "if we were told now that a booster [rocket] would be available around the first of 1962, we would have a satellite ready by then." Dingham said AT&T was prepared to put a 20-satellite trans-Atlantic system in operation by 1964. AT&T welcomed participation by other firms in starting the system, Dingham declared, but he said AT&T would share its information with other concerns even if it had to bear the cost alone. [See Vol. XX, pp. 381D3-382A1]

The NASA announced May 18 that it had accepted the bid of the Radio Corp. of America to build the first satellite in the experimental Project Relay communications satellite program. The NASA, which adjudged RCA's bid the best of 7 submitted, said it would negotiate a $3¼ million contract with RCA's defense electronics division in Princeton, N.J. for an "active repeater" satellite capable of receiving and retransmitting communications. Project Relay was to be similar to the commerical system the FCC was considering. [See p. 125E3]

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## *The President*

**2d State-of-the-Union Talk.** Pres. Kennedy appeared before a joint session of Congress May 25 to appeal for approval of new programs that would put a man on the moon before 1970, strengthen the U.S. militarily and economically and build up the nation's image in the eyes of the world. The President, delivering what he called his 2d State-of-the-Union message of 1961, urged the U.S. to expand its "commitment to freedom" and requested new appropriations totaling some $1.8 billion for space, military, civil defense and other programs. He asked Congress to refrain from adding funds or programs to the budget other than requested.

Mr. Kennedy urged the U.S. to embark on "a great new American enterprise . . . to take a clearly leading role in space achievements, which, in many ways may hold the key to our future on earth." He called for the U.S. to achieve the goal, "before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to the earth." Such achievement, he said, demanded "a major national commitment" and "a degree of dedication, organization and discipline which have not always characterized our research and development efforts."

(According to a Gallup Poll survey released May 30, 58% of Americans interviewed "on the eve" of the President's address opposed spending the estimated "$40 billion—or an average of about $225 per person"—needed for the U.S. "to send a man to the moon." 33% approved.)

The President proposed the accelerated development of a lunar space craft and development of alternate liquid and solid-fuel boosters. He requested: (a) additional funds for other engine development and for unmanned explorations; (b) $23 million more for the Rover nuclear rocket; (c) $50 million more for communications satellites; (d) $75 million more for weather satellites. His new space requests, Mr. Kennedy said, would require additional appropriations of $531 million in fiscal 1962 and an estimated $7-$9 billion over the following 5 years. [See p. 162E1]

Other points in the message:

**Economic recovery**—"The recession has been halted. Recovery is under way," but unemployment remained "a serious challenge." A new 4-year manpower development and training program should be started to train or retrain workers in the new skills demanded by automation. [See p. 119G3]

**Foreign aid**—An additional $250 million in economic aid was requested for a Presidential contingency fund to meet sudden crises. Mr. Kennedy would submit draft legislation for a new Act for International Development (AID). [See p. 113B2-D3]

An additional $285 million was requested for a Military Assistance Program "tailored to legitimate local needs" (total fiscal 1962 request—$1.885 billion.) [See p. 113C-D3]

**U.S. Information Agency**—An increase of $2,400,000 was requested for fiscal 1962 for increased radio and TV broadcasts to Latin America and Southeast Asia. (Total USIA request for fiscal 1962—$153 million.) [See p. 119G3]

**Defense**—Fiscal 1962 requests included: an additional $100 million for the Army to enable it to "almost double" its combat power within 2, instead of within 9 months; an additional $60 million to increase Marine Corps strength to 190,000 men. [See p. 112A3-113A2]

**Civil Defense**—A new civil defense program was being prepared that would probably "more than" triple the pending 1962 budget requests. Under it, the Defense Secretary would assume civil defense leadership and the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization would be reconstituted as a small-staff agency to assist him.

(The President had met May 9 with the Civil Defense Committee of the Governors' Conference, including N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, chairman; Colo. Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols, Governors' Conference chairman; Calif. Gov. Edmund G. Brown; S.C. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings; Mass. Gov. John A. Volpe; Minn. Gov. Elmer L. Andersen.)

**Disarmament**—A measure would be submitted to Congress "to establish a strengthened and enlarged disarmament agency" to intensify the U.S.' efforts "to develop acceptable political and technical alternatives to the present arms race." [See p. 176E2-C3]

**Birthday, Trip to Europe.** About 6,000 Democrats, including ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, fêted Pres. Kennedy at a $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner at the National Guard Armory in Washington May 27 in honor of Mr. Kennedy's 44th birthday (May 29). (The President had held an informal reception in the White House May 26 for 300 Democratic National Committeemen.)

Mr. Kennedy flew to his parent's summer home in Hyannis Port, Mass. May 27 to rest and prepare for his trip to Europe for meetings with French Pres. de Gaulle and Soviet Premier Khrushchev. He interrupted his rest to attend another $100-a-plate Democratic dinner in his honor in Boston May 29. Referring to his impending confrontation with Khrushchev, the President said he would go to Vienna "as leader of the greatest revolutionary country on earth." He quoted abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison: "I am in earnest. I will not equivocate. I will not excuse. I will not retreat a single inch. I will be heard."

Mr. Kennedy flew back to Hyannis Port from Boston May 29. He flew

May 30 to New York, where he met with Israeli Prime Min. Ben-Gurion at the Waldorf-Astoria and later addressed a dinner given by the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation for its board chairman, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who received the Foundation's first "World Peace Through World Health" award. Mr. Kennedy told the 1,500 guests that he and other U.S. leaders who traveled abroad "sing the same song: . . . This country wants peace and this country wants freedom. . . . In going . . . across the sea I recognize that all of you as citizens of the great republic come with me."

The President then went by motorcade to N.Y. International (Idlewild) Airport to meet Mrs. Kennedy and board an Air Force Boeing 707 jet which departed at 10:30 p.m. May 30 for Paris.

### *Congress*

**Senate Votes School Aid.** The Senate May 25 passed and sent to the House by 49-34 vote (41 D. & 8 R. vs. 22 R. & 12 D.) the Administration's $2.55 billion aid-to-education bill (S1021).

The bill would provide grants to states of $850 million annually for 3 years under an allocation formula based on a state's school-age population and adjusted to provide higher allowances for states with low personal-income levels. States were not required to match the grants, but their allotments would be decreased if their educational funds were not maintained at current levels nor augmented at the same rate as the federal funds.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) said during debate May 25 that his state would not accept federal school aid. Mississippi, South Carolina and Arkansas, would be eligible for the bill's highest allotment per pupil ($22.74).

Senate vote for passage: **41 D.**—Bartlett (Alaska), Bible (Nev.), Burdick (N.D.), Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon (Nev.), Carroll (Colo.), Church (Ida.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Engle (Calif.), Ervin (N.C.), Gore (Tenn.), Hart (Mich.), Hartke (Ind.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hill (Ala.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Jordan (N.C.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Long (Mo.), Long (Hawaii), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McGee (Wyo.), McNamara (Mich.), Metcalf (Mont.), Monroney (Okla.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Muskie (Me.), Pastore (R.I.), Pell (R.I.), Proxmire (Wis.), Randolph (W. Va.), Smathers (Fla.), Smith (Mass.), Symington (Mo.), Williams (N.J.), Yarborough (Tex.), Young (O.). **8 R.**—Aiken (Vt.), Case (N.J.), Cooper (Ky.), Fong (Hawaii), Javits (N.Y.), Kuchel (Calif.), Smith (Me.), Wiley (Wis.)

Against passage: **22 R.**—Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Boggs (Del.), Bridges (N.H.), Butler (Md.), Capehart (Ind.), Case (S.D.), Curtis (Neb.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Goldwater (Ariz.), Hruska (Neb.), Keating (N.Y.), Miller (Ia.), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S.D.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Scott (Pa.), Williams (Del.), Young (S.D.). **12 D.**—Byrd (Va.), Dodd (Conn.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Hickey (Wyo.), Holland (Fla.), Johnston (S.C.), Lausche (O.), Long (La.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis (Miss.), Thurmond (S.C.).

Not voting but paired: Neuberger (D., Ore.) for, Blakley (D., Tex.) against; Sparkman (D., Ala.) for, Robertson (D., Va.) against; Gruening (D., Alaska) for, Talmadge (D., Ga.) against; Fulbright (D., Ark.) for, McClellan (D., Ark.) against; Carlson (R., Kan.) for, Cotton (R., N.H.) against; Prouty (R., Vt.) for, Bush (R., Conn.) against; Andersen (D., N.M.) for, Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) against.

Not voting but announced as for passage: Chavez (D., N.M.), Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.), McCarthy (D., Minn.) [See p. 187F1-A3]

### *Freedom Riders*

**Yale Chaplain Arrested.** 11 integrationists, including the Rev. William Sloane Coffin Jr., 36, Yale University chaplain, were arrested in Montgomery, Ala. May 25 on charges of breaching the peace when they sought service at a segregated lunch counter at the Trailways bus terminal.

6 of those arrested had accompanied Coffin by bus from Atlanta: 3 whites, the Rev. Gaylord B. Noyce, 34, a Yale Divinity School associate professor, Dr. John Maguire, 28, and Dr. David Swift, 47, both Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) professors of religion; and 3 Negroes, Clyde L. Carter and Joseph Charles Jones, both Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, N.C.) theological students, and George B. Smith, 24, a Yale law student.

4 of those arrested were Negro integration leaders who had joined Coffin's group in Montgomery: the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, the Rev. Fred M. Shuttlesworth, the Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, chairman of the Atlanta Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Atlanta student leader Bernard S. Lee.

(Coffin, Maguire, Noyce, Swift and Smith were released May 26 after posting bond of $1,000 each.)

Coffin's bus group had arrived peacefully in Montgomery May 24. Their Greyhound bus from Atlanta had been escorted from the Georgia-Alabama line by state and city police. 200 National Guardsmen were on duty near the Montgomery station when the bus arrived. Several hundred persons had gathered. The integrationist group did not enter the terminal but got into 2 waiting cars, one driven by Abernathy. Shuttlesworth and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. also had met the group.

Coffin's group had given notice of its intended appearance at the lunch counter, where 2 groups of Freedom Riders had been served without incident May 24, and had been warned that it faced arrest.

Gov. John Patterson said May 25 that he was not committed "to escort invaders all over Alabama to permit them to flagrantly violate our laws and customs." He also said he had ordered the May 24 Freedom Riders to leave after he had been assured "they would not return, that others would not come here to cause new unrest."

Coffin said his group had assembled on impulse to exercise "academic freedom" and was not associated directly with other Freedom Riders. The original Freedom Riders, sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), had been reinforced in Birmingham by volunteers from the Nashville Non-Violent Movement. This movement included students from Nashville colleges who were veterans of sit-in demonstrations that had won integration of Nashville lunch counters and movies and had helped increase job opportunities for Negroes. Using the tactics of "Christian nonviolence," the students had taught or demonstrated elsewhere in the South. The Rev. James Lawson Jr., who had worked under King, principal Negro leader of the non-violent campaign to win integration, had established teaching workshops in such tactics while he was a student at Vanderbilt University in 1958.

**Arrests in Jackson.** 2 more groups of Freedom Riders were arrested in Jackson, Miss. May 28 on charges of breaching the peace for refusing to obey an officer's order to move from a "white" waiting room at the bus terminals.

One group was made up of 9 Negro students of Tennessee Agriculture & Industrial State University (Nashville) who had traveled by Greyhound bus from Nashville. The other group was composed of 2 whites, David Myers, 21 and David Forkhouser, 19, students at Central State College (Wilberforce, O.), and 6 Negroes. They had arrived by police-escorted Trailways bus from Montgomery, where the Negroes had entered the "white" rest room without incident. (The lunch counter and "colored" rest rooms had been closed.)

Another Freedom Riders group was arrested at Jackson's train depot May 30 on breach of peace charges (refusing to leave the "white" waiting room) after arriving aboard a train from New Orleans. The group, led by James K. Davis Jr., a South Carolina Negro, included 2 other Negroes and 5 whites—4 Cornell University students and one Tulane University student, Robert L. Heller, 19, of Rockville Centre, N.Y., a CORE member who had been arrested in Dec. 1960 for picketing a New Orleans Woolworth store.

Jackson Municipal Judge James Spencer imposed fines of $200 each and suspended 60-day jail terms on 27 Freedom Riders May 26, on 17 on May 29 and on the 8 train riders May 30. Many of the defendants refused either to post appeal bond or to pay the fines and took the option of remaining in jail to work out their fines at $3 per day. [See pp. 185C1-186B3]

**Seay Shot in Wrist.** The Rev. Solomon Seay, 62, a Negro and executive secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, was shot in the wrist in front of his home in Montgomery May 25. The shot came from passengers in a moving car. 6 white teen-agers were charged with involvement in the shooting and arrested by Montgomery police May 27. They were released in the custody of their parents and their case submitted to juvenile authorities.

**Local Court Action.** 5 whites were convicted in Montgomery City Court May 26 on charges stemming from May 20 violence against the Freedom Riders:

Usco Wright, 39, of Deatsville, convicted of assaulting a Birmingham TV newsman, was fined $100 and costs and sentenced to 10 days in jail; Henry Stanley, 23, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to 30 days in jail; Larry Pounders, 18, convicted of failure to obey an officer, was fined $100; James and Charles Garner, convicted of loitering and disorderly conduct, were fined $75.

The Recorder's Court of Lagrange, Ga. May 29 held 2 Ku Klux Klansmen for trial in a higher court on charges of inciting to riot in connection with the passage May 24 of a "Freedom Ride" bus on its way from Atlanta to Montgomery. The 2 men were W. C. Hancock, 38, of Hapeville, who had been armed when arrested, and C. R. Hammond, 28, of Newnan. The court also imposed fines of $135 each on Ku Klux Klansmen C. L. Handley, 29, Tom Jones and L. W. Chase on loitering charges stemming from the same incident. [See p. 186F2-B3]

**Greyhound Fires 3.** C. D. Cherry, assistant to the president of the Greyhound Corp., announced May 24 his firm's dismissal of 3 employees of its Montgomery bus terminal who had refused to serve 2 Negroes Apr. 30. One of the Negroes, J. L. LeFore, said he and a Negro companion had been served at the station May 15 after they had complained to the ICC and to Greyhound about the Apr. 30 incident. [See p. 186F1]

## FOREIGN

### *Great Britain*

**Radcliffe Heads Spy Probe.** Prime Min. Macmillan May 15 announced the appointment of Lord Radcliffe (Cyril John Radcliffe), 62, ex-director general of the Ministry of Information (1941-45), as chairman of a committee to investigate the country's security system. Macmillan had told the House of Commons May 11 that he would appoint the committee because of public concern aroused by the conviction of British Foreign

Office aide George Blake, 38, on charges of spying. [See p. 167D3]

**Royal Tour.** Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, accompanied by Lord Home, British foreign secretary, left London by plane Apr. 29 for a state visit to Italy. They returned May 9.

Highlights of the tour: The queen arrived in Sardinia Apr. 29 where she and her party boarded the royal yacht Britannia for a 2-day Mediterranean cruise. They landed in Naples May 2, and after a public reception there, proceeded to Rome the same day by train and were greeted in Rome by Pres. Giovanni Gronchi and other Italian officials. The queen and Prince Philip were received by Pope John XXIII in a private audience in the Vatican May 5, then went to the Adriatic port of Ancona, where they boarded the Britannia and arrived in Venice May 6. The queen and prince flew back to London May 9 after visits to Milan, Turin and Florence. [See p. 94G1]

### *Pakistan*

**Afghan Clashes.** Pakistani armed forces clashed with Afghan tribesmen and soldiers May 19-22 in the Khyber Pass border region near Peshawar, Pakistan.

Pakistani Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan said May 21 that for the first time Afghan troops had been identified as combatants in the border fighting. Heretofore, only Afghan irregulars had been involved in the fighting.

The Pakistani government reported May 21 that 2 Afghans had been killed and one wounded May 19 during an Afghan machinegun and mortar attack on Pakistani border posts at Miskinai and Sangpura in the Bajaur area. Pakistani Air Force planes destroyed the Afghan positions May 21.

Pakistani planes May 22 blew up an Afghan ammunition dump in the Bajaur area town of Bagandail. Other planes had dispersed Afghan soldiers and followers of Badshah Gul. Pakistani officials described Gul as an "Afghan agent" and leader of the attacks against the Pakistani outposts. [See Vol. XX, p. 401F2]

### *Poland*

**Elections.** 18,760,000 Polish voters (95½% of the electorate) cast ballots April 16 in single-slate elections for 460 Sejm (Parliament) members and 153,000 provincial and local People's Councils representatives. The candidates were sponsored by the Communist-led National Unity Front coalition.

The Sejm convened May 15 and reelected Josef Cyrankiewicz, 50, as chairman of the Council of Ministers (premier) and Aleksander Zawadzki as chairman of the governing Council of State. [See Vol. XVII, p. 19B2]

### *Turkey*

**Menderes, Bayar Convicted.** A special Turkish court on Yassiada Island Apr. 20 convicted ex-Premier Adnan Menderes and ex-Pres. Celal Bayar on charges of having violated the Turkish constitution. (The Kayseri Province governor and the ex-secret police chief under Menderes were convicted of the same charges.) [See p. 115C3]

## ECONOMY

**Du Pont Must Sell GM Stock.** The U.S. Supreme Court ruled by 4-3 May 22 that E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. must divest itself of its 63 million shares (valued at almost $3 billion) of General Motors Corp. stock. Du Pont was allowed 10 years to complete the divestiture. The court rejected a "pass-through" plan, proposed by du Pont and approved by U.S. District Judge Walter Jacob LaBuy in Chicago in 1960, to permit du Pont to keep the GM holdings but surrender its voting power to individual du Pont shareholders.

The majority opinion was written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. with Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas concurring. Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote the dissenting opinion and was joined by Justices Charles E. Whittaker and Potter Stewart.

The Supreme Court had ruled by 4-2 in 1957 that du Pont's GM holdings, constituting 23% of all GM stock outstanding, lessened competition or tended to create a monopoly. Brennan had written the majority opinion and was joined by the same 3 justices. LaBuy, to whom the case at that time was returned, had approved the "pass through" plan to avoid the tax burden and GM stock devaluation that the companies claimed would result with divestiture.

Brennan wrote May 22: No economic hardship should interfere with the complete divorcement of 2 industrial giants; "the surer, clearer remedy of divestiture," as demanded by the Justice Department, was the most effective of anti-trust remedies; "'pass through' of the vote does not promise elimination of the violation"; du Pont stockholders would find it "in their interest to vote in such a way as to induce GM to favor du Pont, the very result which we found illegal on the first appeal."

Frankfurter argued: "If the need for divestiture is so clear, it is strange that nobody noticed it in 1957"; there was no more evidence than there had been in 1957 that "any tie between du Pont & GM gravely jeopardizes the play of competitive forces."

The case was returned to LaBuy again for action on the decision. [See Vol. XX, 107E1; XVII, 182A2, 351G2]

**Murchisons Win at Alleghany.** Clint Williams Murchison Jr., 37, and his brother John Dabney Murchison, 39, of Texas won control of the Alleghany Corp. from its largest stockholder, Allan Peter Kirby, 68, of Morristown, N.J. The Murchisons' victory in the 7-month proxy fight was confirmed at Alleghany's annual meeting in Baltimore May 23.

Alleghany, a holding company controlling more than $6.7 billion worth of assets through its control of such companies as the N.Y. Central Railroad ($2½ billion) and Investors Diversified Services, Inc. ($3.7 billion), had been controlled by Kirby since 1937 when he and the late Robert R. Young bought control. Kirby had been chairman and chief executive officer since Young's suicide in 1958.

The Murchison-picked Alleghany board won election May 1 (when the votes were cast) and was announced May 23. It was composed of: the Murchison brothers; Dan A. Kimball, president of Aerojet-General Corp.; Frank E. McKinney, Indianapolis banker, Edgar T. Rigg, chairman of Holt, Rinehart & Winston; Louis J. Kocurek of San Antonio, Tex.; Donald D. Harrington of Amarillo, Tex.; A. M. Sonnabend, president of the Hotel Corp. of America; Anthony A. Smith of New York.

Directors of Alleghany elected John Murchison as president and chief executive officer May 24. Murchison said he would serve temporarily and without compensation until a permanent officer was elected. [See Vol. XX, p. 362C3]

**Dow-Jones Peak.** The Dow-Jones industrial stock price average rose to a record 705.52 May 17. [See p. 132C1; Vol. XX, 341C3]

**Executive Retirement Study.** A survey of 274 corporations by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. (IRC) of New York, published May 8, showed that 82% had a fixed retirement age of 65 for their executives but that about half made exceptions "fairly regularly" to keep essential men longer.

The study, financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Ford Foundation and other organizations and conducted by Richard A. Beaumont and James W. Tower, found that: (1) Fixed retirement policies "preserve the dignity of the executive," set an example for retiring white collar and hourly workers and assure more promotions at lower levels. (2) The practice of re-hiring retired executives as consultants was increasing. (3) Firms with flexible retirement policies offer attractive retirement benefits to induce some officials to retire. (4) 45 of 228 companies queried on performance of aging executives kept such executives in their posts despite poor performance; 5 said the problem was serious, and most companies would welcome tests to measure "judgment, mental drive, perception and memory" of aging executives.

## OBITUARIES

(Additional obituaries are published in Appendix to Facts on File Cumulative Index.)

**Madonna Josephine (Joan) Davis,** 53, film, radio and TV comedienne; May 23 in Palm Springs, Calif. of heart attack.

**Dr. Arnold L. Gesell,** 80, authority on child behavior, founder of Child Development Clinic at Yale University (1911), co-author of many books to guide parents in rearing children (including "Infant and Child in the Culture of Today," "The Child From 5 to 10," "Youth: The Years From 10 to 16"); May 29 in New Haven, Conn.

**Grace George** (Mrs. Grace George Brady), 81, actress, widow of theatrical producer William A. Brady; May 19 in New York.

**Joe Howard,** 93, vaudeville star, writer of more than 500 songs ("I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," "A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother," "Remember Pearl Harbor") and 28

musical comedies; May 19 in Chicago during benefit performance.

**Gen. Vincenz Mueller,** 66, German 8th Army commander on Russian front in World War II who was captured in 1943, former East German deputy interior minister (1948) and defense minister (1956-58); May 12 (reported by East German ADN news service).

**Robert Ezra McCann,** 60, China-born U.S. businessman given a 15-year espionage sentence by Red China June 14, 1951 and released Apr. 6, 1961 (for "humanitarian" reasons); May 4 in Manila of cancer.

**Dr. Louis McDonald Orr,** 61, urologist, American Medical Association president 1959-60, foe of compulsory health insurance; May 22 in Orlando, Fla. [See Vol. XIX, p. 183D3]

**George Wharton Pepper,** 94, lawyer, U.S. Senator (R., Pa.) 1922-26, foe of New Deal, a leading lawyer in presentation to U.S. Supreme Court of Agricultural Adjustment Act test case that resulted in AAA's invalidation, autobiographer ("Philadelphia Lawyer" in 1944), ex-president of American Law Institute and Pennsylvania Bar Association; May 24 in Philadelphia.

**Dr. Wang Cheng-T'ing,** 78, Chinese political leader, ambassador to the U.S. 1936-38, foreign minister 1928-31; May 21 in Hong Kong.

**Thurman A. Whiteside,** 50, lawyer acquitted in 1960 of charges of conspiring with ex-FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack to award Miami TV Channel 10 to National Airlines-owned Public Service Television; suicide by shooting May 19 in Miami. [See Vol. XX, p. 364C2]

## SPORTS

**Basketball.** Eddie Donovan, 38, St. Bonaventure coach, replaced Carl Braun May 8 as the NBA N.Y. Knickerbockers' coach. Braun signed as a player with the Boston Celtics May 14. [See Vol. XIX, p. 428E2]

**Chess.** Mikhail Botvinnik, 49, of Leningrad regained the world chess championship by defeating Mikhail Tal, 24, of Riga, Soviet Latvia by 13 points to 8 in a 2-month series ending in Moscow May 12. [See Vol. XX, p. 176B2]

**Golf.** Sam Snead won the Sam Snead Golf Festival Tournament in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. May 21, for $2,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 224C1]

**Horce Racing.** Mrs. Jack Price's Carry Back, Johnny Sellers up, won the $178,700 Pimlico Futurity in Baltimore May 20, for $126,200. [See pp. 172E1; Vol. XX, p. 464A1]

Ogden Phipps' Hitting Away, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the $59,900 Withers Mile at Aqueduct, N.Y. May 13. [See Vol. XX, p. 192E2]

Ada L. Rice's Chief of Chiefs, Jack Leonard up, won the $59,700 Carter Handicap at Aqueduct May 7, for $38.805. [See Vol. XX, p. 192E2]

Willie Shoemaker, 29, won his 4,000th race May 19 aboard Guaranteeya in the 3d race at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif. May 19. The only other 4,000-race winners were Johnny Longden (more than 5,500 victories), Eddie Arcaro, (more than 4,500) and Sir Gordon Richards of Britain (who retired after 4,870 wins). [See Vol. XX, p. 463G3]

**Track & Field.** Winners of IC4A indoor titles in New York Mar. 11:

Team championship—Yale; 60-yd. dash—Frank Budd of Villanova in 6.1 sec.; 60-yd. high hurdles—Leon Pras of Villanova in 7.4 sec.; 600-yd. run—Jim Stack of Yale in 1:10.6; 1,000-yd. run—Tom Carroll of Yale in 2:10.7; one-mile run—Steve Paranya of Wesleyan in 4:15.6; 2-mile run—Bob Mack of Yale in 9:08.6; one-mile relay—Princeton (William Walpole, Whitney Azoy, John Gardner, Dick Edmunds) in 3:20.2; 2-mile relay—Holy Cross (John O'Connor, Jim Bowers, Tom Noering, Charles Buchta) in 7:43.5; high jump—John Thomas of Boston University with 6 ft. 6 in.; broad jump—Robert O'Brien, 24 ft.; pole vault—John Murray of Cornell, 14 ft. 6 in.; shotput—Bill Joe of Villanova, 54 ft. 6¼ in.; 35-lb. weight throw—Henry Sage of Navy, 63 ft. 4¼ in. [See Vol. XX, p. 83G3]

## MEDICINE

**Yellow Fever in Ethiopia.** The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva announced Apr. 6 that it had flown 20,000 doses of vaccine to Addis Ababa to combat a yellow fever epidemic that had killed several thousand persons in southwestern Ethiopia.

**Niger Epidemic.** Nigerian Health Min. Harou Houka reported Mar. 19 that a cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic had killed 317 Nigerians Jan. 1-Mar. 11.

**Calcutta Cholera.** Indian health authorities reported May 11 that a cholera epidemic had killed 123 persons in Calcutta in 3 weeks. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 152C3]

**Tooth Decay Clue.** In experiments at the National Institute of Dental Research (Bethesda, Md.), hamsters exposed to 5 strains of streptococci bacteria developed cavities, but those kept free of the streptococci had no tooth decay. The experiments, reported May 13, were conducted since 1957 by researchers headed by Drs. Paul H. Keyes and Robert J. Fitzgerald. They were considered additional evidence that tooth decay might be a transmissible disease caused by bacteria. [See Vol. XVI, p. 237F2]

**Synthetic Antibiotic.** Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc. announced in New York May 16 that it had developed a new synthetic antibiotic active against many bacteria. A derivative of oxytetracycline (trade name: Terramycin), the new drug had the chemical name 6-deoxy-6-demethyl-6-methylene-5-oxytetracycline. [See Vol. XIX, p. 446E-F1]

## Business & Financial Summary

**Week Ended May 27**

| FINANCE: | This Week | Last Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Treasury—** | | | |
| Monetary gold stocks | *$17,403 | *$17,395 | *$19,353 |
| Currency circulation | *$32,001 | *$32,081 | *$31,684 |
| **Banks—** | | | |
| Com'l & ind'l loans§ | *a$31,883 | *$31,803 | *$31,425 |
| Agricultural loans | *a$1,185 | *$1,185 | *$942 |
| N.Y. bank clearings | $15,772,077,523 | $17,391,181,225 | $12,968,720,414 |
| **N.Y. Stock Exchange—** | | | |
| Stock sales (shares) | 19,235,340 | 24,274,430 | 15,975,965 |
| Stock avgs. (100 shares)** | 252.48 | 252.87 | 223.73 |
| Bond sales (par value) | $28,231,000 | $37,989,000 | $26,198,000 |
| Bond avgs. (30 bonds)** | 86.59 | 86.79 | 84.38 |
| **INDUSTRY:** | | | |
| Auto output (cars & trucks)† | 152,485 | 148,197 | 172,161 |
| Crude oil (bbl. daily) | b7,061,160 | 7,013,160 | 6,864,000 |
| Soft-coal output (tons) | c7,425,000 | 7,315,000 | 8,380,000 |
| Electric output (kwh.) | *b14,352 | *14,278 | *13,831 |
| Carloadings (cars) | b568,457 | 551,405 | 636,853 |
| | **April** | **March** | **Apr. 1960** |
| Ind'l output§e | 105 | 102 | 109 |
| Steel output (tons) | 7,584,687 | 7,086,389 | 9,777,857 |
| **PRICES:** | **This Week** | **Last Week** | **Year Ago** |
| Wheat (bu.) | $2.33⅜ | $2.34⅞ | $2.38⅛ |
| Corn (bu.) | $1.42½ | $1.43⅛ | $1.52¼ |
| Cotton (lb.) | $.34¼ | $.342 | $.3415 |
| Steel scrap avg. (ton)f | $36.50 | $36.50 | $32.50 |
| Wholesale food index‡ | d$5.86 | $5.90 | $5.94 |
| Weekly whls. index (BLS)¶ | d118.9 | 119.1 | 119.7 |
| **BUSINESS:** | | | |
| Dept. store sales§¶ | b146 | 157 | 139 |
| Failures (May 18)‡ | 303 | 368 | 313 |

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board aMember banks, 107 cities, May 17 bMay 20 cMay 13 dMay 23 e1957=100 fIron Age

**Living Costs Steady.** The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported May 25 that the consumer price index remained in April at March's record level of 127.5% of the 1947-49 average. Take-home pay of the average factory worker with 3 dependents rose for the 2d consecutive month, from $80.89 in March to $81.39 in April, and his purchasing power rose .6%. [See p. 160E2]

**Bank Savings Drop.** The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks reported May 25 that savings in the 515 U.S. mutual savings banks, declining by $54 million in April, had dropped to $36.9 billion. Savings had declined $95 million in April 1960. [See p. 135F3]

**Car Registration Peak.** Motor vehicle registration in the U.S. rose to a record 73,895,274 in 1960, Federal Highway Administrator Rex M. Whitton reported May 27. The total was made up of 61,700,000 passenger cars, 272,167 buses and 11,900,000 trucks. [See Vol. XX, p. 451F2]

**Housing Starts.** The number of new housing units started in the U.S. rose from 72,500 in January to 80,700 in February, 110,300 in March and 118,700 in April, according to Commerce Department data May 26. In 1960 there were 93,300 new starts in March and 125,200 in April. Private starts totaled 69,900 in January, 75,800 in February, 105,400 in March and 114,800 in April, compared with 90,200 in Mar. 1960 and 123,500 in Apr. 1960. [See p. 121F1]

**Retail Sales.** Estimated sales of all U.S. retail stores varied from a total of $15.803 billion in January to $15.071 billion in February, $18.019 billion in March and $17.46 billion in April, according to Commerce Department data May 19. The totals compared with $17.419 billion in Mar. 1960 and $19.2 billion in Apr. 1960. [See p. 67E-F3]